

Official Paper of the City.

County Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

The resolution of Mr. Earle, pending at the adjournment at noon, was taken up.

Mr. Bates offered an amendment to submit the question to the voters of the county at the next spring election. Amendment lost.

The resolution was discussed at considerable length, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the present system for supporting the poor in this county be, and the same is hereby abolished, as hereinafter provided; and that the distinction formerly existing between county and town poor is hereby revived and re-established, so that each town and city shall be required to support its resident poor at the proper expense of said town and cities, provided that such distinction shall not, practically, restore till from and after the first day of January, 1862.

Two other resolutions were introduced giving certain instructions to the next board, and laid on the table.

A large number of bills were reported from several committees and allowed.

Mr. M. A. Northrup moved to reconsider the resolution establishing the distinction between town and county poor. Lost.

A resolution adopting the rules and regulations of the Walworth county board of supervisors in relation to the support of the poor was adopted, and a sufficient number directed to be printed with the rules of this board to furnish each town.

Mr. Thomas introduced a resolution authorizing the sale of all tax certificates held by the county issued by the cities of Janesville and Beloit under the law declared unconstitutional by the supreme court—the certificates to be sold at their face with 7 per cent. interest.

The resolution was withdrawn to allow Mr. Tallman to introduce a substitute more fully embodying the details of the proposition.

Pending a discussion of the resolution, the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the Janesville Total Abstinence League on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock in Leppin's Hall. Two or three gentlemen residing in the city will address the meeting. It is hoped that temperance men and women will encourage the League by being present.

WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. No. 3.—The regular monthly meeting of the company, will be held at the engine house, on Monday evening, Jan. 7th, at 7 o'clock. Every member is requested to be in attendance.

D. C. WARD, Foreman.
WM. M. BIRT, Sec'y.

CHANGE OF PLACE.—The festival of St. Cuthbert's church, next Wednesday evening will be held at the Hyatt House instead of at the court room as announced yesterday.

CROWDED OUT.—Several articles prepared for our paper today have been laid over to make room for the sermon of Rev. Mr. Kinney, and the tax list of the city treasurer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.

Gov. Blair delivered his inaugural message yesterday. He denies the right of secession. If S. C. may, by right, secede, then may also New York and Indiana, thus cutting off free right of way of the entire north-west to the ocean in both directions. He claims that the constitution of the U. S. is not compact or a league between independent sovereign states; on the contrary, it is a foundation of government established by the people of the U. S. as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of sovereign power. He denies that the personal liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law in a single instance, but whenever an appeal has been made to courts to enforce the law, it has been done in good faith. Not willing that the state should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws in compliance with threats of vengeance and war, he concludes by commending that at an early day the legislature make manifest to representatives in congress that Michigan is loyal to the Union, and will defend the laws to the utmost, and to proffer to the President the whole military power of the state for that purpose.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

The following special despatch to the American has been received:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

Gov. Pickens has assumed the duties of the executive administration of S. C. Among his council he appoints A. S. McGrath, secretary of state to regulate intercourse with other states, and foreign powers, make treaties, regulate commerce and appoint consuls; F. Jamison, secretary of war; C. G. Meringer, secretary of treasury; W. H. Parille, to regulate the postal department and light-house; A. C. Darlington, secretary of the interior to attend to local matters, including the military and coast.

NORFOLK, Jan. 4.

The U. S. sloop of war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores, and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. North tendered his resignation today.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4.

Fort Pulaski was yesterday taken possession of by the volunteers, by order of Gov. Brown.

It is reported that the Revenue Cutter Duffin, has been taken possession of, but Gov. Brown has issued orders for her return to the government. It is generally believed that the secession ticket has carried the state.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.

Town meeting called for Saturday to sustain Anderson, and support efforts of the government to reinforce him.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slave trade is persistently and successfully carried on out of the port of New York in despite of the laws.

A-COSTLY BUCK.—Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess county, N. Y., has recently imported from England a Southdown buck, which cost him \$1550, but even at this enormous price Mr. Thorne congratulates himself on the acquisition.

OUR PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS.

Sermon delivered by Rev. M. P. KINNEY, at the Congregational Church, Janesville, on the day of the National Fast, Jan. 4th, 1861.

ISAIAH, XLII.—"The envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off; Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim."

This prophecy has reference to a distracted state of things in ancient Palestine.—During the reigns of Saul, who was of the tribe of Benjamin, and of David and Solomon, who were of the tribe of Judah, all the tribes of Israel remained united under one government. At the death of Solomon, the administration of this government on the part of the rulers, and also of the favors of God that had been freely and largely bestowed upon them, they had become a prosperous people, and formidable to surrounding nations. On the death of Solomon, Rehoboam, his son, succeeded to the throne. He proved to be unworthy of so distinguished ancestry. At the early part of his reign, his indiscretions caused ten tribes to revolt from his kingdom. These organized themselves into the kingdom of Israel, and invited Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, of the tribe of Ephraim, to sit upon the throne. Henceforth these two kingdoms existed as rival governments. Jealousies sprang up between them and vexations chafed the minds of the rulers and of their people. Ephraim, the representative tribe of one section, became proud and envious of Judah, the representative tribe of the other section, and Judah in turn vexed Ephraim. In the prophecy of better and more peaceful times, it is said that "the envy of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off," and as a consequence fraternal relations would be instituted between them, and they would, in the alliances of comity and friendship, enlarge their borders, and increase in all the elements that make a prosperous and happy people.

The history of the past teaches us that no people can long enjoy prosperity, if agitated by internal dissensions; or if compelled to maintain defense against foreign enemies that are constant in their provocations. The decisions of our own minds are entirely in harmony with these lessons of the past. For while of necessity there must be a consumption of existing resources, in any degree diminished, by so much must be the exhaustion of existing possessions. The elements necessary to prosperous growth cannot bring an increase while diverted from the way by which that increase must come. Peace internal and external is, therefore, seen to be essential to a nation that it may develop itself in all that constitutes its greatness. This sentiment, however, is to be understood as truthful in its rightness, in that where government is rightly instituted, law is just, and right, and its administration is guided by the great principles of righteousness. Then development is the law of its being.

Thus far the history of our nation discloses progress unparalleled by that of any other nation known in the annals of time. We have experienced some difficulties, and these, at times, have been somewhat threatening; still they have heretofore passed away as clouds from the summer's sky, and our way has been onward. When storms have met us either they have died away as clouds, or they have been met by the granite battlements of our defense, or a strong and skillful hand has pioneered our national ship, safely, through wind and wave.

Notwithstanding the successes of the past of our national life, and the consequent proportions to which we have attained as a confederated people, it must be confessed that we are now in the midst of troublesome times. It becomes every statesman, patriot, philanthropist and citizen to examine well the causes that have induced them; adjust himself to his surroundings in righteousness, and meet the crisis in the dignity and fortitude of his soul.

I suppose that our government was originally instituted, not only to protect every citizen in the possession and exercise of his "unalienable rights," but also to afford him the greatest possible freedom compatible with associated life and a community of interests, to enjoy those rights. In other words, freedom was the line and plummet which our fathers used in laying the foundation of our government. Every stone and timber was squared and fitted and laid to its place by this rule, and every British oppression, and revolutionary toll, and every blood-bought their patriotism, and their philanthropy and their religion. This thought is rendered certain by all the issues of those noble men whose "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" were cheerfully laid upon the trembling altar of their devotion. Their "declaration of independence," by which the original colonies were severed from all allegiance to British rule; the articles of confederation by which the union of these colonies was effected; and the constitution of the United States by which they sought the permanent union of that union, all are permeated with the spirit and filled with the language appropriate to liberty. Also the sentiments uttered by those men in their conventions, and in the congress, are in consonance with the spirit and principles of liberty not only, but there is a positiveness in those sentiments that cannot be mistaken by the student of our early history. There were, indeed, trifling exceptions, but the great tide of feeling and of sentiment was in the direction of freedom, and it moved right on to its destination like the waters of the broad sea. From the north there were Hancock, Adams, and others, men of giant minds and of large hearts, and as full of the spirit of liberty as soul can be filled with any spirit. They met from the south Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, who stood with them shoulder to shoulder, and hand locked in hand, to guard from intrusion the newly enshrined Goddess of Liberty. And so the constitution, under which we have lived thus far as a nation, was proposed and adopted to be a perpetual guard and support of free institutions.

Will not, as we must not, ignore the fact of the existence of slavery. At the time that the constitution was formed it existed in all the colonies, I believe, with the exception of Massachusetts. The people of the colonies had been governed by the world's sentiment on this subject, and had, hitherto, regarded slavery as right and proper and as conducive to good. But now new light was dawning upon the world.—Wilberforce and Pitt and Fox, of ecclesiastical and senatorial renown, arose as champions of anti-slavery in the British Parliament, and the flashings of the truths which they boldly uttered and the tones of their more eloquent voice, came across the waters, and imparted to the spirit of freedom in the American colonies a universal application. And there was manifest on our shores a fixed determination that there should be, at least, one free nation upon God's earth; free from kingly rule; free from a domineering priesthood, and free from the blighting influences of slavery.—Hence, while recognizing the fact of its existence, they nevertheless so framed the constitution as that slavery could pass away without any detriment to that imperishable instrument; and the suppression of the importation of slaves from Africa at a given period, and circumscribed the area of its extension as then existing. There, then, stands the noble fabric reared by our sires. Slavery is purposely excluded from its composition, and the spirit of freedom throbs and pulsates in every line and letter, and glows in peerless light from every page. While they lived to guard the sacred treasure, it was kept in tolerable preservation; but now, alas! they are sleeping in

the repose of death. Those mighty men have all fallen, and they lie in ripeness of years and of earthly glory. A nobler company never entered the dominion of the grave, no purer or more devoted patriots ever lived. It seems almost sacrilegious to recall even their names at this hour, and yet we want their testimony in this great matter. Morris of Pennsylvania said that "slavery is a nefarious institution. It was the curse of heaven on the states where it prevailed."

Mr. Martin of Maryland said, "Slavery weakened the union," and in speaking of slave representation, he further said "such a feature in the constitution was inconsistent with the principles of the revolution, and dishonorable to the American character."

Mr. Mason of Virginia said, "He held it essential in every point of view, that the general government should have power to prevent the increase of Slavery." Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, said, "Slavery in time will not be a speck in our country."

Madison thought it was an error in the constitution, the idea that there could be property in man. Jefferson said, "I tremble for my country when I think God is just."

Opposing sentiments were uttered by the delegates from the Carolinas and from Georgia. But the voice of freedom prevailed so far that the constitution was preserved from authoritative influence in the perpetuation of Slavery. The ordinance of 1787 forever forbade its introduction into the region north-west of the Ohio river. And when the Louisiana purchase was made, and the Northern portion of it was joined in government to the North West Territory, and in the Southern portion, there was prohibited the bringing of slaves into it, from beyond the limits of the United States, or from any of the States, such as had been imported since the 1st of May, 1793, under a penalty of three thousand dollars; and the slaves were to be free. During Jefferson's administration in 1807, a legislative act was passed, to take effect on the first of January, 1808 prohibiting the importation of persons of color into any of the States, with intent to hold or possess them as slaves, under severe penalties.

At this time our government is fairly under way, and its drifting, thus far has been, as its fathers and founders proposed, so towards the attainment of freedom to all, and for all, whose lives were cast by Providence, beneath the flag of stars and stripes.

We have not time to follow the course of our nation onward and notice how the slave portion has become more and more exacting and disposed to bear rule in our State and National councils. How by constant action and unremitting perseverance, it became to our eyes and ears, a revelation among the spheres, and gave direction to all its workings. The Missouri compromise, made as a concession to its demands, was repealed at its dictation, and our territories were thrown wide open to its entrance. The Supreme Court volunteered its opinion in advance of imposed duty, and thereby rendered, or sought to render, an institution that had been heretofore considered as a state institution, national; and now we stand before the world in the unenviable attitude of a free government whose every law and every action, is a tribute to slavery, or involuntary servitude. We have the wheels of national progress been entirely reversed, and all our legislative machinery gives us motion backwards. The nations of the old world are advancing.—Even Italy bows to the noble champion of her liberties; but the nation of the new world must bind slavery to its heart, or die by severance.

But the Chief Magistrate calls us to fasting and prayer, because of our sins and of our judgment of God therefore. This is very well and timely. For national sins demand national judgments, and the nation that is guilty of them must repent before God, or receive the infliction.

My friends and fellow citizens, I am tried not a little to know what to say to you as touching any national sins of which it becomes you to repent on this occasion, especially as relating to existing difficulties. You have been educated to believe that American slavery is wrong. So have I.—The sound of the word falls upon our ears as the knell of liberty; and its existence is a stain upon the robe of our nation's glory. This we most sincerely and consciously believe, and we cannot do otherwise, we would, and maintain our integrity. We have heard some say that it is all right; that it is a christianizing institution, sanctioned by the bible and its religion. If it be so; then is it a strange fulfillment of the golden precepts of christian love. That there was a species of servitude in patriarchal times and in the days of the apostles, the teachings of revelation sought to regulate so long as it should continue, I think is very palpable; but that slavery, such as is now prevalent in the United States, existed and received the sanction of our Heavenly Father, I do not believe, nor can it be proved to have so existed. American slavery as an institution that violates all the inalienable rights of human kind; that lays its governing hands upon the relations of man to man and man to God; and that corrupts and controls the functionaries of government, has no parallel in the history of our race. These things, we most sincerely believe, and not only we, but also the great body of the American people who think in the same manner, and who are not infrequently of the same mind. There are some exceptions, and there are some Northern citizens, more zealous, than wise, yet influenced by this belief, have trespassed upon the rights of Southern citizens as touching negro slavery, no one is disposed to deny, and very few indeed, if any, justify them in their trespasses in this respect. That we have any right as citizens of a common country, to enter neighboring States that are sovereign in their governments, and to violate its laws by which the institution of slavery is erected or regulated, we do not pretend, have not pretended. If Southern neighbors desire slavery as a part of their civil and social fabric and relations, we are content that they should have it so, on two considerations: 1st, They shall not so make it national as that we shall become implicated in it; and 2d, The moment this is sought to be done, that moment the enterprise of doing it impinges against the northern conscience, and it must rebound. Neptune with all his marine forces can not roll one wave of his domain over the granite mountains which God has reared to mark the bounds thereof. The more he tries, the more firmly the mountains stand, and the more terrific will be the crash, and the reaction is measured by the strength of the action. So, in, and must, be every effort to force Northern hearts to love slavery and northern consciences to sanction it.

Our second condition is that when we address them in fraternal kindness in regard to this institution which we so believe to be wrong, they shall either listen to us with fraternal respect, or else they shall give us courteous intimations that we are excused from further labors in that direction. For we believe in the brotherhood of man. And in the relations of this fraternal love, we would do good unto all men as we have opportunity. But if our brother by Adamantian persistence, say to us, "Leave me alone," then must we leave him alone, only as our prayers in his behalf shall enter the divine ear.

With these two conditions, either expressed or implied, if our fellow citizens of the sunny south desire the presence of slavery still, notwithstanding their bitter

experiences and our faithful remonstrances, then must they keep it and take of it with and among themselves; that they alone may be responsible for its results.

But the peace of these United States is in disturbance, and our Union is threatened by some of the southern states. For this they allege certain grievances inflicted by the north upon them, and more than that, the future appears to them portentous. Antecedents, harmless as doves, are cast into the misty future and become lions with wings.

The cruel deed is yet to be done, the misty future is yet to be present complaints and clothe their cause with righteousness, lies veiled in a developed future. "It may come," say they, and therefore, they now strike the blow of severance.

My countrymen, there are two sides to this question now demanding solution; and it is fit that we should look at them both; not in the spirit of recrimination, but of love. It is not in my heart to do, or to say, aught that can injure the person or spirit of any living one; much less of those so recently fallen in this noble cause. I am the prime mover in this movement. Yet if I read the past rightly, we of the north are far more sinned against than sinning. Allowing all the concessions that the past legislation of the north touching these matters of difference can possibly suggest, or that the most ultra secessionists can ask, even then the complaining cry were we accustomed to cry over such matters, would come with the better grace from our northern citizens. And here I do not propose to speak of the lion's share which they have had in the honors and emoluments of our national government; nor of the well known fact that northern money must be annually paid in order to balance their accounts with the various departments of state; but there are matters, not a few, to which it is proper for us to refer on this occasion. If our vessels enter some of their ports, having on board colored seamen, though, freemen of the north, they are taken in their jails and there retained until the vessels are ready to depart, to the great detriment of the shipowner, and to the violation of federal courtesy, to say the least. And when one of the northern states, one whose noble bearing in the times of trial and of peril won for her chief renown, sent an honored representative there to vindicate the validity of such procedure, he was compelled by threats of violence to return to his home and leave his work unfinished. They have not scrupled to search northern mails, lawfully entering their states; and have unhesitatingly destroyed such printed and written matter found therein as did not meet with their approbation, especially when allusion was made to their peculiar institutions. Hence the mass of the southern people are in the ignorance of the social and political feelings and opinions of the north; and are, therefore, influenced by designing men to our detriment, and to the interruption of friendly relations between us. Our citizens in the peaceful pursuit of honest callings have been driven from their southern homes, and their property has been confiscated or destroyed, and the lives of some of them have been sacrificed at the hands of lawless and infuriated men. By their united action and perseverance they procured the passage of an act for the surrender of fugitives from slavery, so of fenders in some of its requirements that conscientious christian men at the north have sought to take our consciences from our own keeping where God placed them, and render them subservient to their own bidding. They have sought to control our elections both by frauds and by intimidations; and now boldly declare that one who has been lawfully chosen to the highest office in our government shall not be allowed to enter upon the peaceful discharge of those important duties to which he has been called by his fellow citizens. And to gain their end they have the powers of the general government, and the law as their own action is concerned, they have sundered the bond of confederation which our fathers made as from their own sinews, and which they sanctified with their blood. So long as the Union can be rendered tributary to their peculiar interests and institutions, and they can control its powers to their liking, they suffer it to continue; but now that the great northwest can speak with voice and meaning in its tone, and power in its influence, they break through all enclosures and rush into the barren desert of independent being. Hitherto we have been one in all the essentials to national existence. And because of this unity we hold an honorable and an influential place among the great family of nations. Our national flag is an emblem of power and greatness in the eyes of the world. It is loved at home; it is revered abroad; and on sea and land it is a guarantee of protection to our citizens by every nation. When flames have laid waste eastern villages and towns, and the havoc of war has appeared, the stars and stripes waving over homes and their inmates, have been as the angel of the covenant to them. In its presence the uplifted hand has fallen in nervous inaction, or the blow has been turned aside from its fatal errand. And if now our southern friends are determined, at whatever hazards, to rend the Union, and tear its emblem in sunder, I counsel, let us keep the stars, and give them the stripes.

And then ever before is the conviction forced upon our mind, that slavery is evil in itself, and evil in its fruits. Issues. No institution that is from God, can so tremble and rage at the march of freedom. Freedom, the birthright of angels and of men, is to nations as the forces of nature to the forests whose trees are strong in wood and green with perennial verdure. And when joined with the religion that is from God, their union touches all the springs of humanity and kindles the fire of life whose flames shall mingle with the glories of heaven.

Citizens, I have not the prophetic eye that can read the issues of these present troubles; but I have confidence that the divine hand will guide them to results that shall administer to human progress and to our national advancement. So far as human action and decisions are concerned, there are but two possible solutions to the questions at issue. In either case slavery must bow to mightier and better freedom. For I have not the slightest thought that Almighty whose decrees away the destinies of men and of nations, is about to roll back the spheres, and bring in upon us the age of darkness. Our march is, and must be, forward. As we go, slavery must retire from our land forever, or it will be content to abide within state lines, and the speed of its being. No compromises can possibly answer the demands of the south; nor can they meet the conscientious approval of the north. It has been well said, their day is past. In the year 1850, the last one was brought forth to its burial, and its resurrection is not yet, and in my opinion the period of its reanimation will never come.

In these times, I see but one course for us as men and as citizens to pursue. We will take to our hearts, first, the holy Bible; for it is the great altar of our liberties given to us by our Heavenly Father. We will bind to our right arms the constitution of these United States, handed to us by our fathers. Its provisions we will observe to the letter and to the last; and so far as in us lies, we will secure due regard for these provisions by all our fellow citizens. For if these things be done, the north and the

south shall continue to be one, and Ephraim shall cease to envy Judah, and Judah shall no longer vex Ephraim. Our flag, our constitution and our nation shall receive the honors which they merit, from the nations of the earth. Be patient in endurance; be firm and courageous in your adherence to the right; and shield, as with nerves of steel, the flag of your country. And above all fail not to put your trust in the God of our fathers. By his blessing and by your faithfulness, peace and prosperity shall come to us again.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Representatives Curry and Pugh of Ala. have left for home and others from the same state will follow next week, while members of other prospectively seceding states are making preparations to take their departure.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 4.

Business in this city today was usually suspended and churches all thronged with people, and it is decidedly the most solemn day ever witnessed in the history of Petersburg. At Richmond the day is being duly observed. Many of the discourses delivered at churches were very eloquent and powerful, all of them earnestly invoked the interposition of Divine providence in the present difficulty; but expressed devotion to the south, and while war was deeply to be deplored it was necessary to prepare for it, for our own protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The republicans held a caucus today, eighty members were present. There was a lengthy debate on national questions. Mr. Howard of Michigan was chairman and Mr. Colfax of Indiana, secretary. The proceedings were private.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

All is quiet here. Fort Sumter has not been besieged, as reported Friday. Maj. Anderson was visited by his brother in company with three other gentlemen. The understanding was that the interview should take place in their presence.

The S. C. convention adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning, subject to the call of the president.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

The oil factory of Schuyler & Bro., of Jersey City, was burned last night. Loss \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Duff Green has just returned from a visit to the president elect, and comes back greatly encouraged. He had a free, frank and satisfactory talk with Mr. Lincoln upon matters disturbing the nation. He informed Mr. Lincoln that unless some mode of adjustment was made, that all would be lost. He has high hopes that something will yet be done by Mr. Lincoln's friends here.

Republicans were again in caucus today. Their object being to agree on uniform legislative action.

The rumor which prevailed that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn had been ordered to Charleston with U. S. recruits has been pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. Hager, postmaster at Charleston, has written to the postmaster general that he holds himself responsible to the federal government for the revenues accruing to his office. [For the present, postal arrangements will continue unchanged.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.

The convention appointed delegates to the general congress of the seceding states [Hons. L. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, A. W. Brown, R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell and C. G. Meringer. W. P. Miles was appointed secretary to receive the report of the commissioners to Washington.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

The National Fast day was observed in this city by almost universal cessation of business, and otherwise in most becoming manner. All churches open and were filled and in most instances crowded.

In Brooklyn the day was generally observed; at Mr. Beecher's an immense congregation was convened and Rev. Mr. Cuyler participated.

In Jersey City the day was also generally observed.

NEWARK, Jan. 1.

The freight trains all in. The stock in good winter quarters.

OMAHA, N. T., Jan. 4.

The Nebraska house of representatives, on the 1st inst, on motion of Gen. Dorr, adopted a message of greeting and thanks to Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter, for his gallant conduct, and wishing him and his wife a happy New Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The arrival of recruits from Philadelphia for the purpose of being drilled at the marine barracks at Washington, has been magnified into undue importance.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.

The inaugural message of Gov. Washburne, of Maine, to the legislature of that state, gives an encouraging view of material growth and prosperity of that state. He recommends conciliation and forbearance, and expressed good will towards the south.

We will stand by the constitution of our fathers, the constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason and justly render us the scorn of mankind.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.

Fort Miramon was taken this morning by the Mobile troops.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.

Working men's meeting last eve was well attended, several speeches were made and resolutions declaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by enforcement of laws in every part of the Union by whatever means may be necessary, that a remedy for all grievances can be had under the constitution, and that the only way for safety and peace is maintaining it.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.

McClure passed here from Springfield today, where he had been invited by Mr. Lincoln. He asserts positively that no Cabinet appointments for Penn. had been absolutely determined on.

Lincoln wishes to reflect the views of friends in general, and will appoint none in whom he has not confidence, particularly as he can best judge from expressions made from State to him. Delegates to Chicago and other leading Republicans protest against Cameron's appointment.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Flour market steady and closed dull; sales 23000 bbls. 530a540 super state, 530a; 540 super western, 530a540 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour quiet and firm; Rye flour quiet. Wheat market quiet and firm with moderate export demand, sales 6000 bu. 130 prime Mill, 135a138 winter red western.

FORT SUMPTER TAKEN!

STILL I am giving 14 of the New Crop Sugar for one dollar. Also a 4 lb Syrup for four shillings for one dollar. Run direct Apple fifteen pounds for one dollar. American Hops, Janesville, Oley, Occulta, Janesville—Wm.

B. H. OULVER.

HUDSON & JENKS.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. Jan. 1st, 1861. B. C. JONES, JAMES H. SANDFORD & HENRY.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JANUARY 5, 1861.

Owing to light receipts and a brisk milling demand good samples of wheat were firmer today, and we note an advance of 2a3/4 on yesterday's prices. Sales of about 350 bushels at 76a77 1/2 for milling spring, and 60a65 for shipping, closing firm. Receipts of dressed hogs were light, and market a trifle better. Sales of 39 head at 34a35a50 for light and heavy. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 76a77 1/2; fair to good dry shipping 68a73; damp and grown 62a65. OATS—dull at 34a36 per bushel.

RYE—declined to 33a35 per 60 lbs.

CORN—shelled 22a26 per 60 lbs., unshelled 20a22 per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30a35 per 50 lbs., common 28a32.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 15a16, 70 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—in fair demand at 45a50, 50a100 for light and heavy.

POTATOES—plenty at 14a20 for good to choice ones. BUTTER—plenty at 12a14 for common to fair and 14a16 for choice quality.

EGGS—in demand at 12a13 per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 4a5a; Dry, 3a4a.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6a7a; chickens, 5a6a.

SILVER PILLS—range from 25a30, 100 each.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 4th, by Rev. O. W. Lawrence, Mr. JAMES M. KIMBALL, and Miss JENNIE MERRILL, both of Janesville.

In Beloit at the American House, Dec. 28th, by Rev. Thos. Holman, Mr. J. P. SANFORD of Fulton, and Miss LAURA KELLOGG of Janesville.

DIED.

In this city, on the 2d inst, at the residence of his son, P. H. Inman, Mr. ISRAEL INMAN, aged 84 years.

1800

Trains leave Janesville:	
at Train, for Oshkosh.	7.15 A. M.
Express, " "	7.40 P. M.
at Train, " "	8.50 P. M.
Express Train, for Chicago,	8.10 A. M.
Express, " "	12.45 P. M.
at, " "	6.30 A. M.
Trains Arrive at Janesville:	
Express, from Chicago.	10.20 A. M.
" " "	1.45 P. M.
at, " "	3.30 A. M.
" " "	3.25 P. M.

kets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wau-
lae-Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for
Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Duaneville and points
tickets for all principal points east and south, for
at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTISON, Agent.

Waukeee and Mississippi Railroad.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Taking effect Sunday, November 25th, 1890.
Trains leave Janesville for : **6.50 A M**
Waukeee,

light, east and west.	11.15 A M
Trains arrive at Janesville from:	
Madison and Prairie du Chien.	8.00 A M
Madison, and Madison only.	9.45 P M
Madison.	10.00 P M
Madison.	12.20 P M
Madison, from west.	12.35 A M
Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Northern and Grand Trunk Railways for sale to all points.	
W. M. B. STRONG, Agent.	

As the train connects with the New York and New England express trains each day, and all trains bound west and south. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Mine Point, Galena and Dunleith, and at Junction of C. B. and G. & C. U. R. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Central City and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa line of Chicago and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville with Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad. Through passenger cars are made at the junction of the Chicago, Rockford and Freeport, and Mineral and St. Joseph.

New York Central Railroad.
CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany Northern
Railroads for Boston and all places in New
England, and Hudson River road for New York.
THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO THE EAST.
This road makes direct and close connections at Chi-
cago with the Michigan Central and Canada road for the

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.
 Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices
 the West. Also at the Company's office in the Ameri-
 can Express Office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dear-
 born Streets, Chicago. ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo,
 H. E. SAWYER, Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent,
 Gen. Northwestern Agent. decl:11/17

1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861
 VIA

On and after Sunday, Nov. 25th, 1896, trains will leave
the Great Central Depot, foot Lake and South
W. streets, at 6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arriving at
St. Louis 9:30 P. M., St. Louis 11:50 P. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M.,
Memphis 3:00 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours from Chi-
cago.
Trains leaving Chicago at 9:50 P. M. (Sundays excepted)
arrive at St. Louis at 11:10 A. M., Cairo 9:35 P. M., New
Orleans in 49 hours from Chicago.
Trains arrive from Chicago at 1:30 A. M. and 5:50 P. M.
(Sundays excepted).
Through tickets for all important points south and
westward for sale at the office of the company, in the

**Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.**

TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st.,
Chicago.

6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
except Sundays.

4.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
except Sunday.

6.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.

6.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
except Saturday.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad of-

H. M. SPADLING, Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R. R. N. RICE, Supt.
spr16dt

UNITED STATES MAIL !
ONLY WEEKLY LINE
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool,
AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the
continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ire-

First class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in connection with this

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada mails and passengers.

Bohemian.....	McMaster.
North Britton.....	Grange.
Anglo Saxon.....	Balantine.
Nova Scotia.....	Capt. Borland.
North American.....	Alton.
Canadian.....	(New)
Hibernian.....	

from Portland weekly.

Venue from Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool:

1st Class, according to State Room,	\$59 and \$100
Stateroom, found with 4 cooked provisions,	48
Better tickets, 1st class, good for 6 weeks,	180 and 200
Steerage,	88 and 96

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Suble & Searle, 12 Water St., Liverpool, Cork

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.
This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 2,100 miles in length, is operated under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is only *ONE CHANGE OF CARS* from Chicago or the Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and

England states, also
 TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
 and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced
 rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States
 and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland
 every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer,
 and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at
 Londonderry every Friday throughout the year. For
 further particulars apply to
 JAMES WARRACK,
 Genl. West'n Agt, 72 Lake St., Chicago,
 WALTER SHANLEY,
 Portland.

**VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS
COMPANY,**
Via New and Erie R. R.
N. Y. Office, 193 Broadway.

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:
THIS company having lately made more full and per-
fect arrangements than heretofore had, beg to call
attention to their facilities for the

and manufacturing towns, and places west, north-west and south-west. We offer the following advantages:-
From and after this date our fast Express Train will run from Jersey City every day (Sundays excepted) direct for Dunkirk, making close connection with our trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward.
Full and complete arrangements have been perfected by which

Quicker Time

can be made than has heretofore been made or attempted by any freight line. Our business is under the control and management of the experienced transportation men of the Lake Shore, and we have reasonable agents at all

Our Rates will at all Times be as Low
as by the Regular Railroad Lines.
Great care will be taken to guard against over charges, losses or damages, but should any occur, claim therefor will be promptly examined into and adjusted.
SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.—Mark packages "Valuable Express." *Procure Bills of Lading on the day of Shipment.* For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading and directions, apply to **LEA JOSEIN, Jn.** Agent,
First door east of Hyatt House,
Janesville, Nov. 30, 1899. my30ddt

MAIDAWI MOKEY & SONS